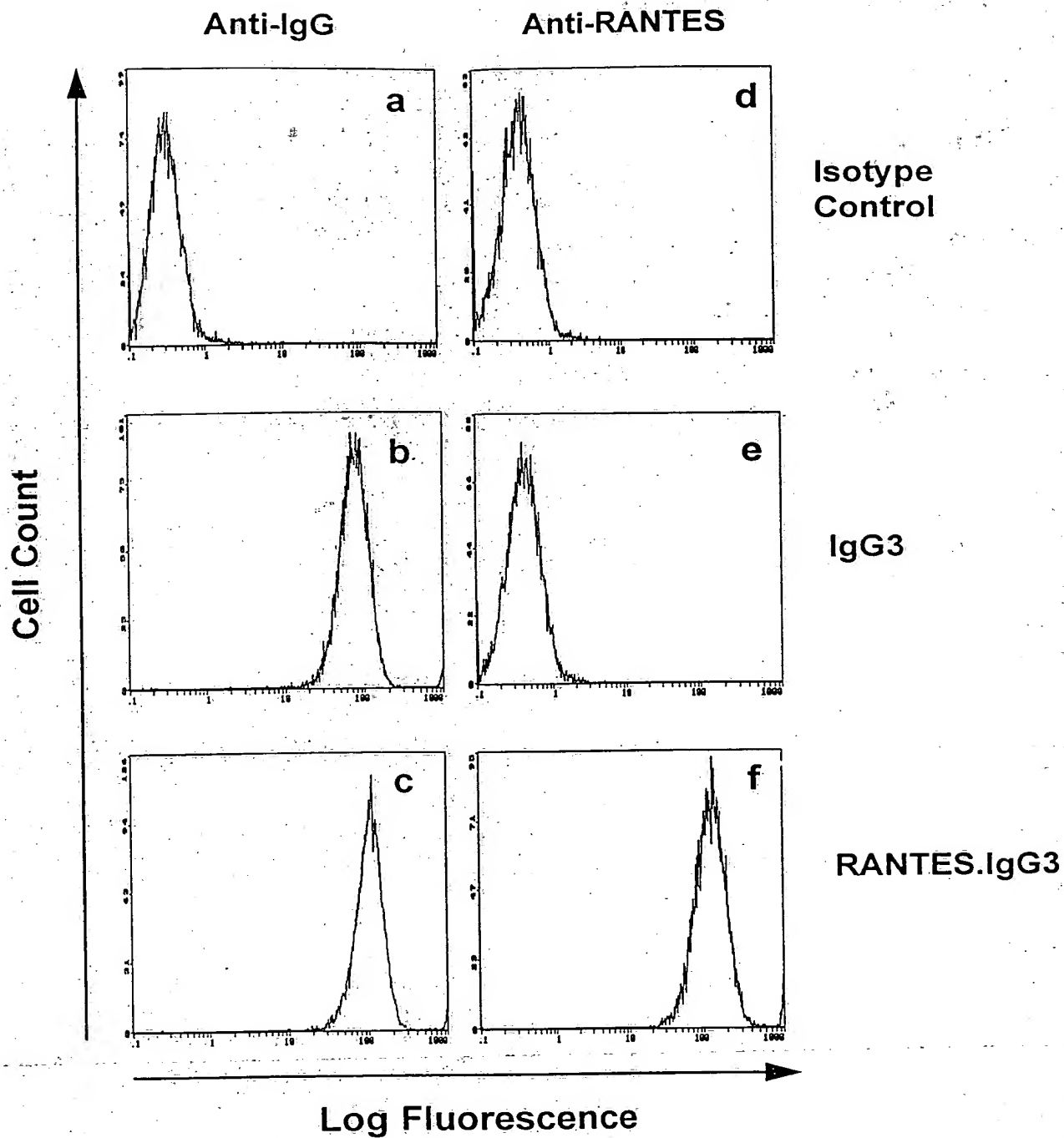
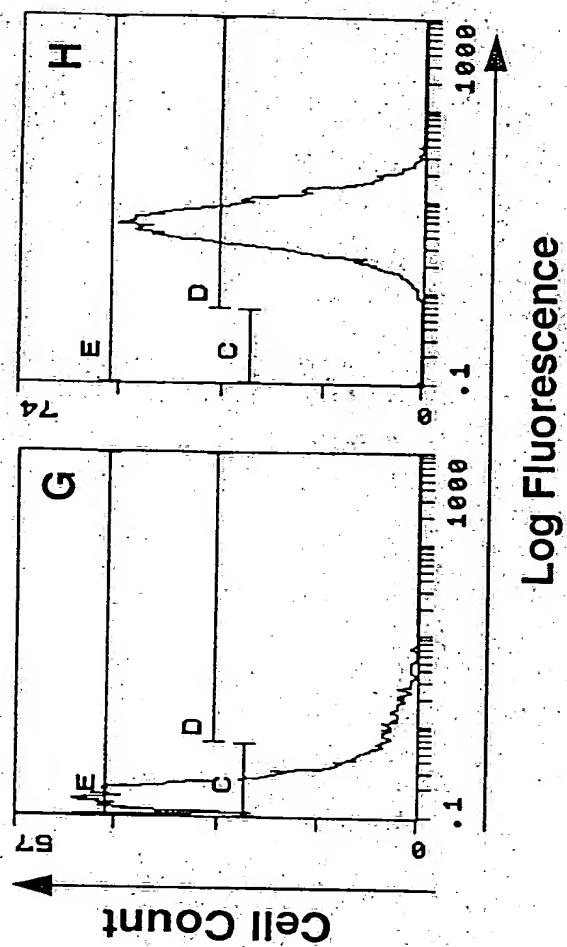


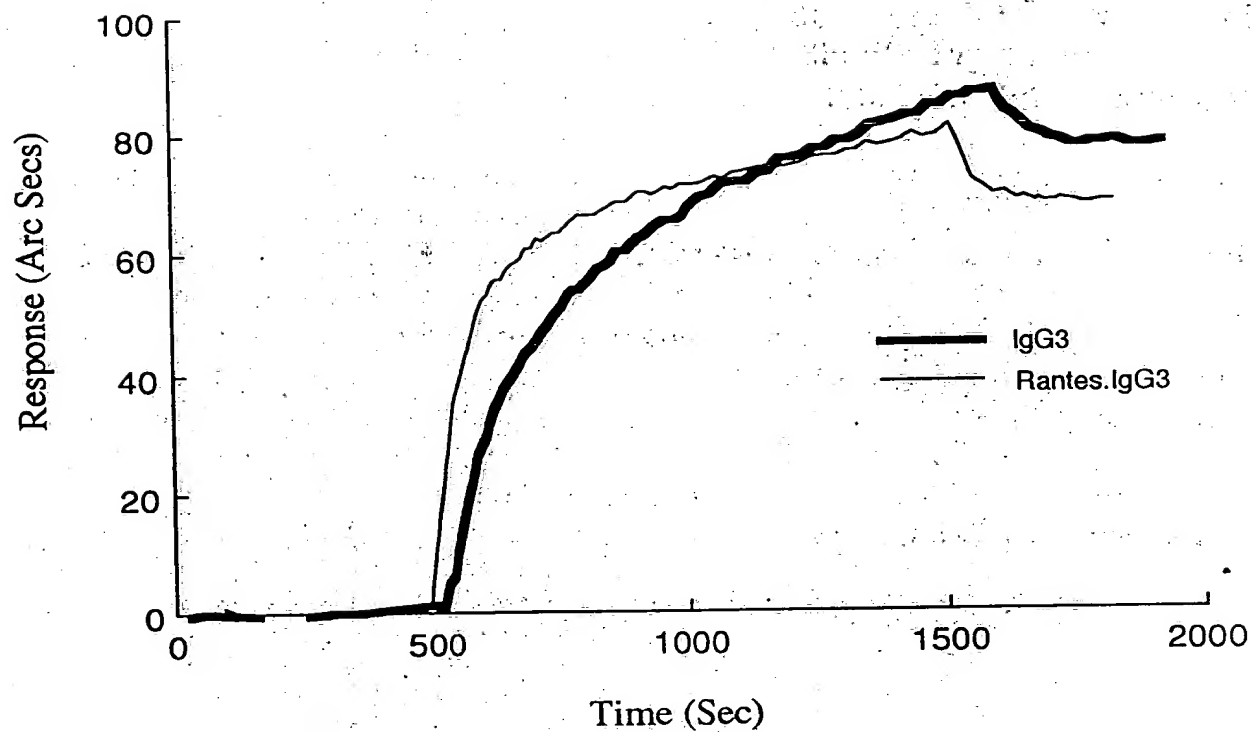
FIGURE 4



FIGURES 5A-F



FIGURES 5G-H



	$k_a$ ( $M^{-1} s^{-1}$ )	$k_d$ ( $s^{-1}$ )	$K_D(M)$
<b>IgG3</b>	147867	0.007	$7.0 \times 10^{-8}$
<b>RANTES.IgG3</b>	153538	0.0082	$5.3 \times 10^{-8}$

FIGURE 6

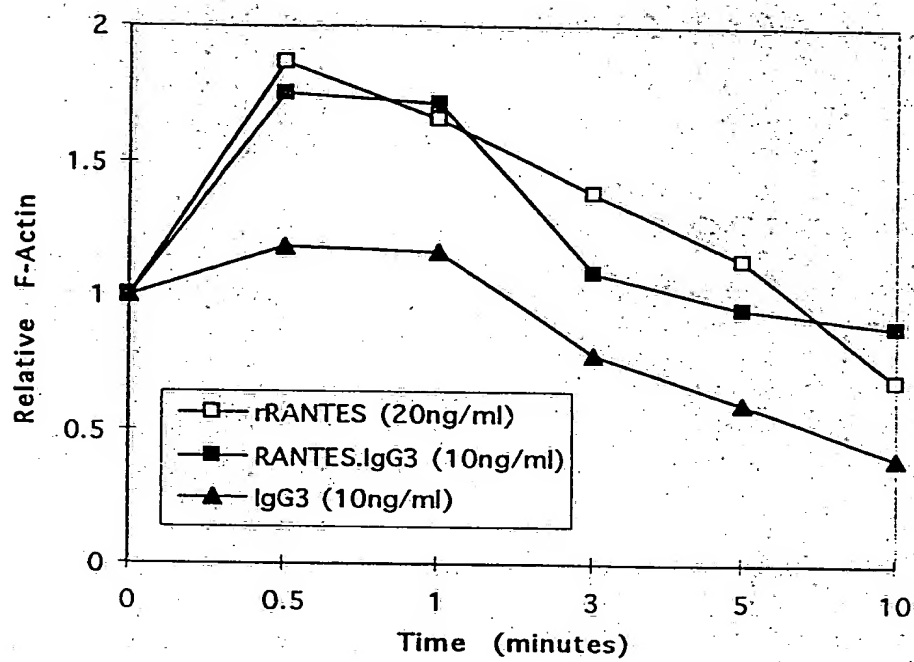


FIGURE 7

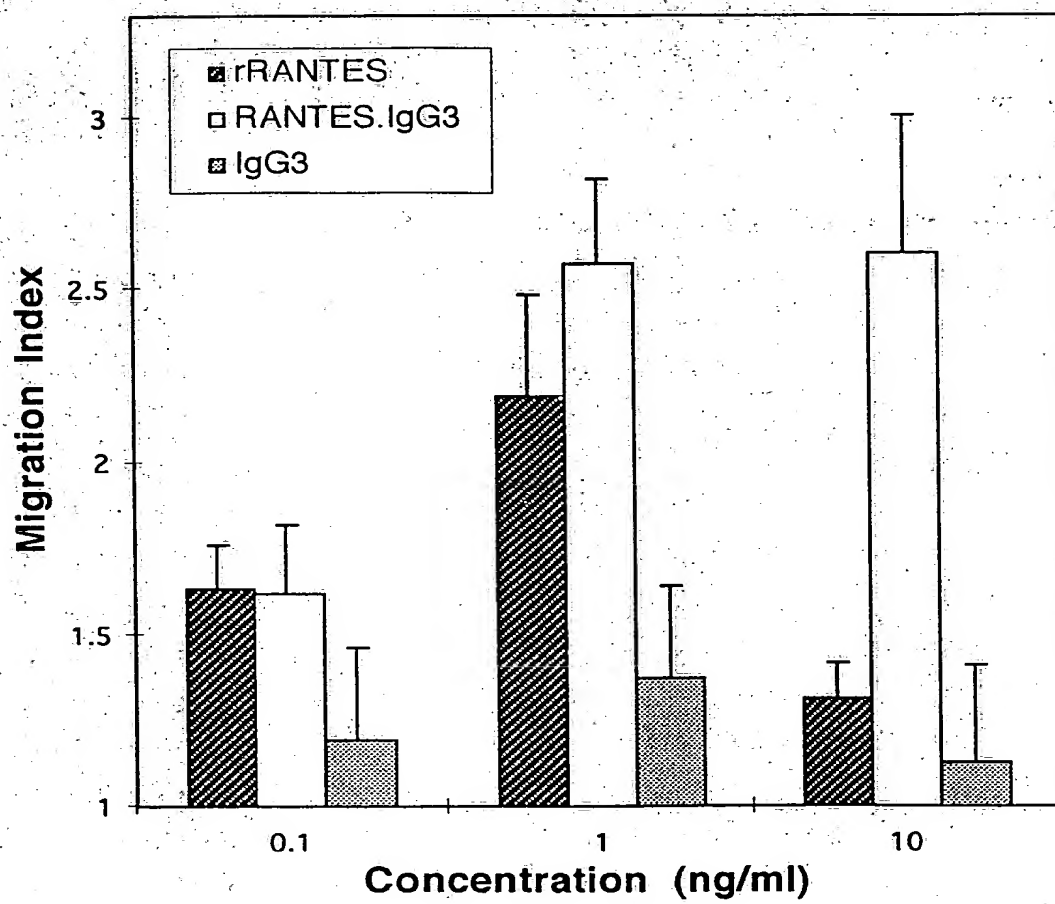


FIGURE 8

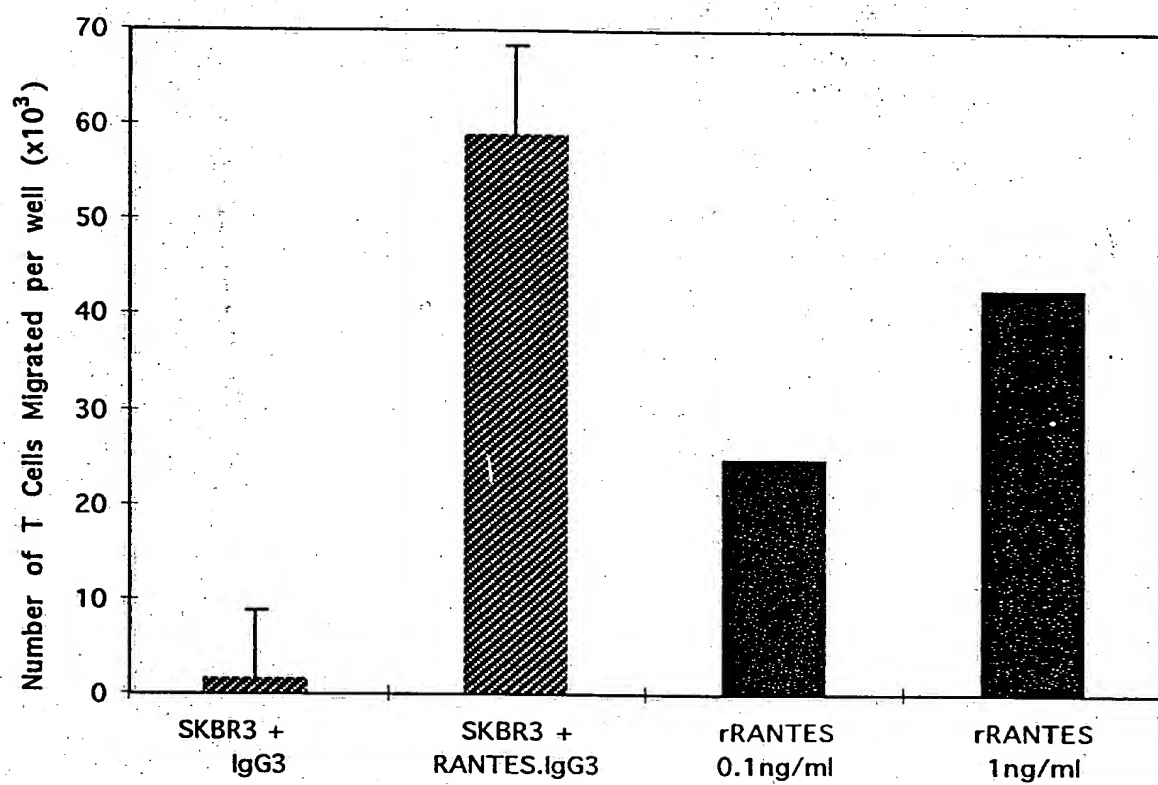


FIGURE 9





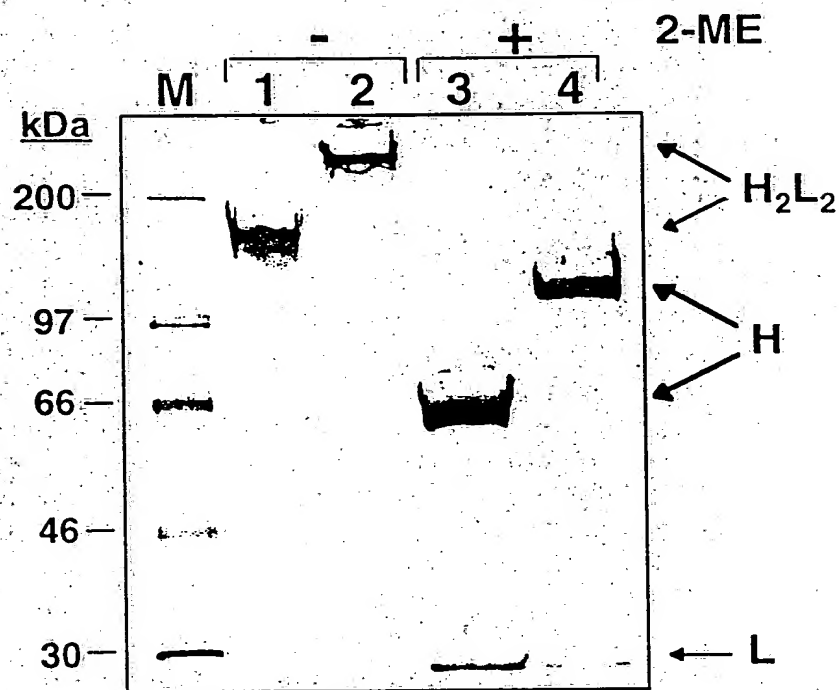
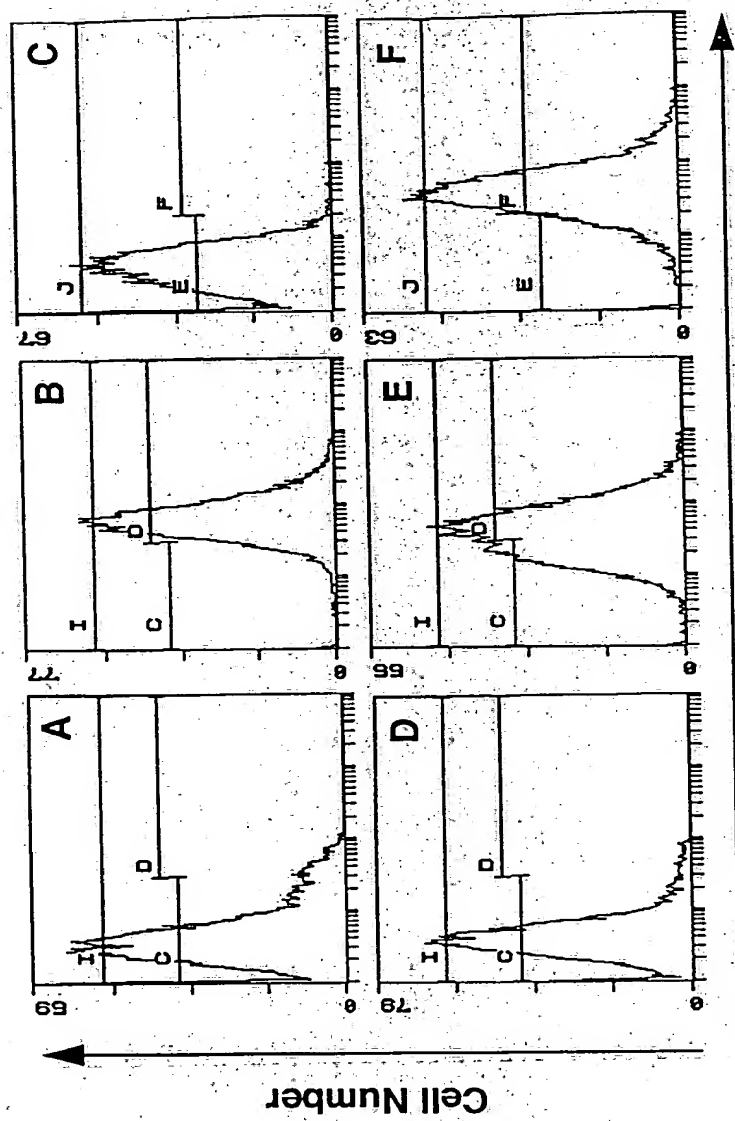


FIGURE 11



Relative Fluorescence

FIGURE 12

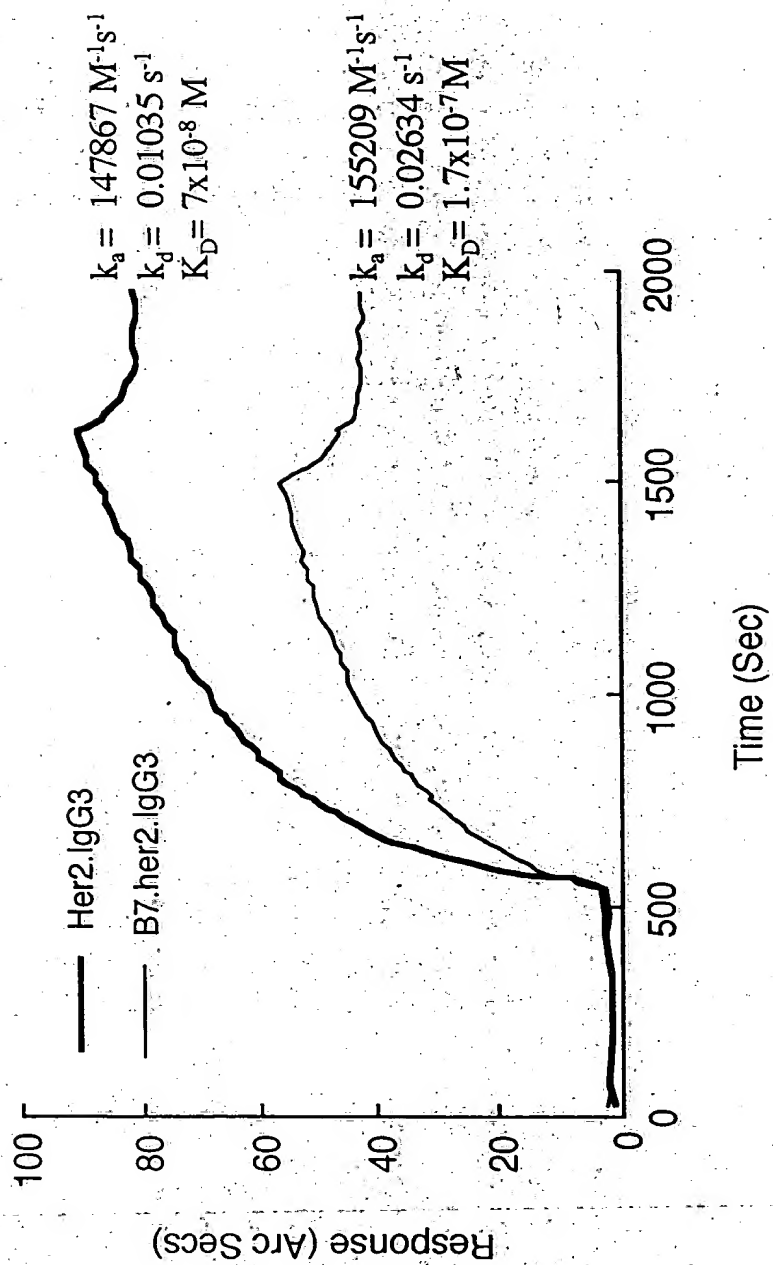


FIGURE 13

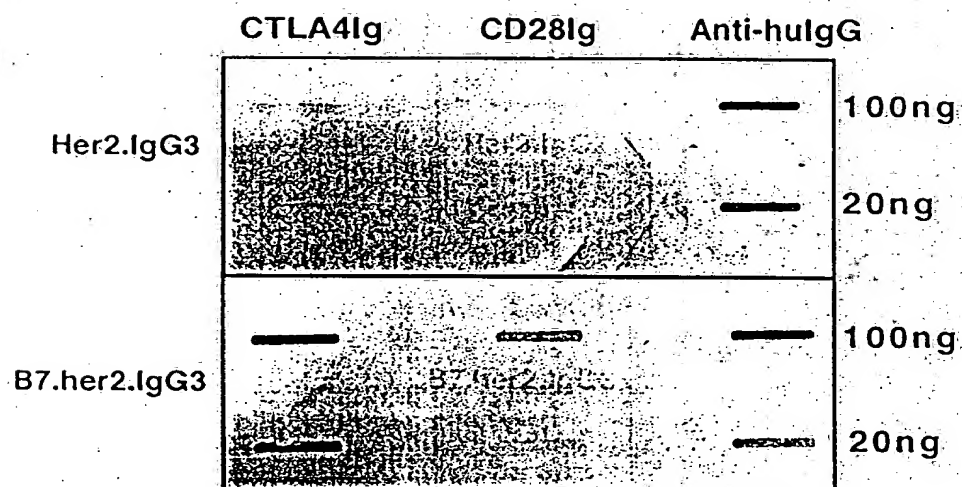
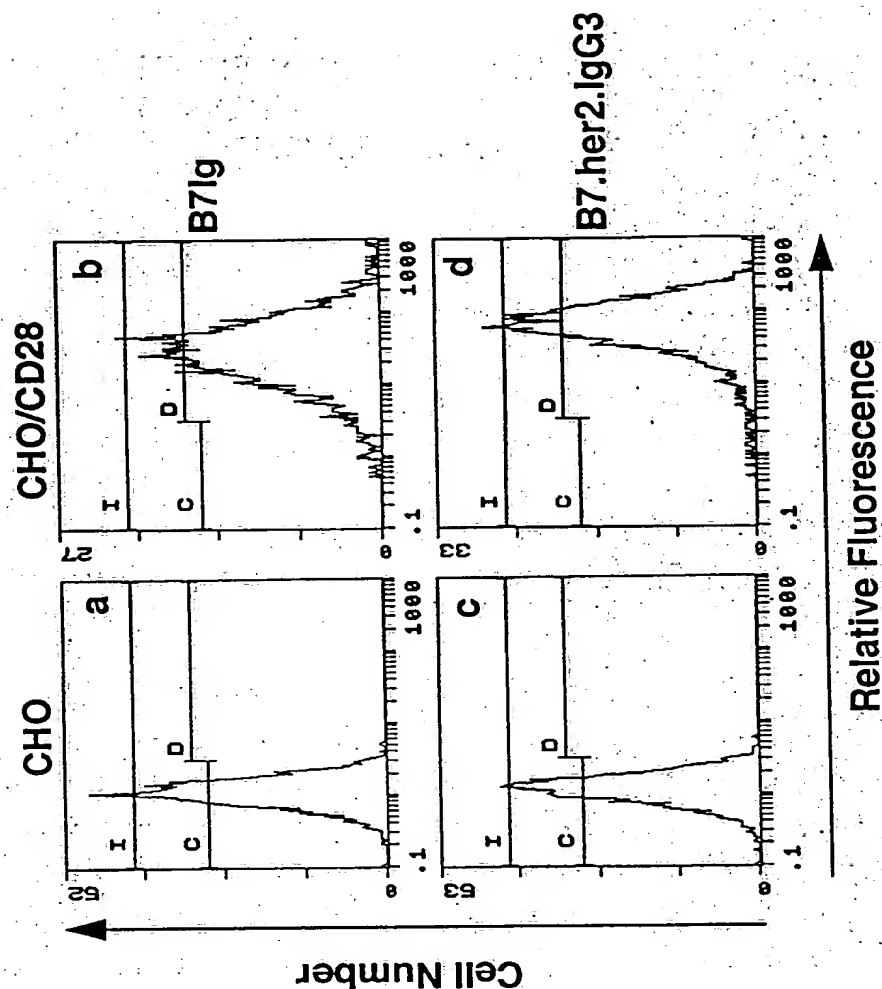


FIGURE 14A

Cell Number



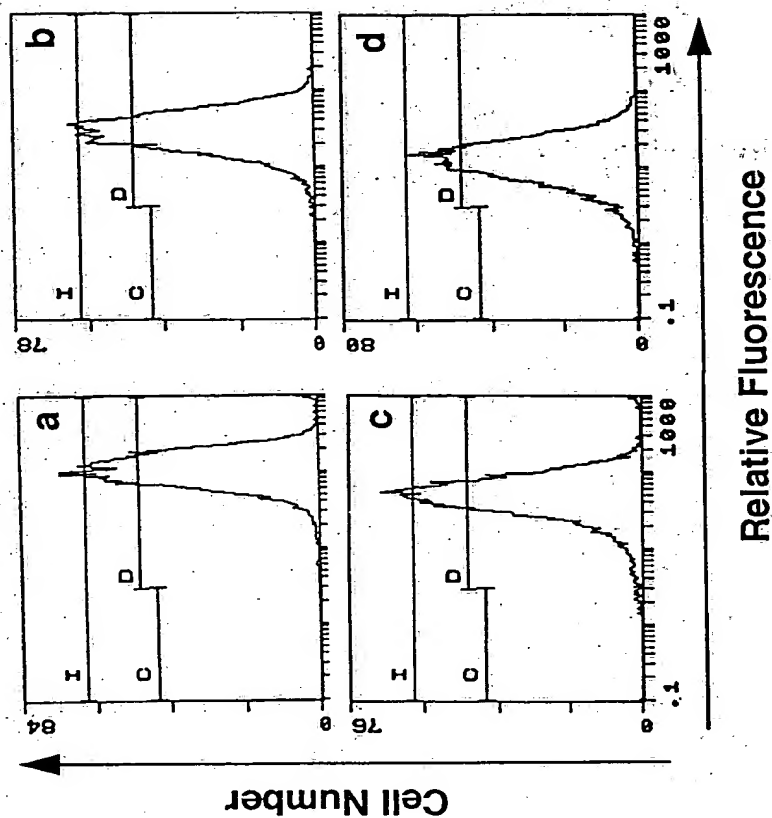


FIGURE 15A

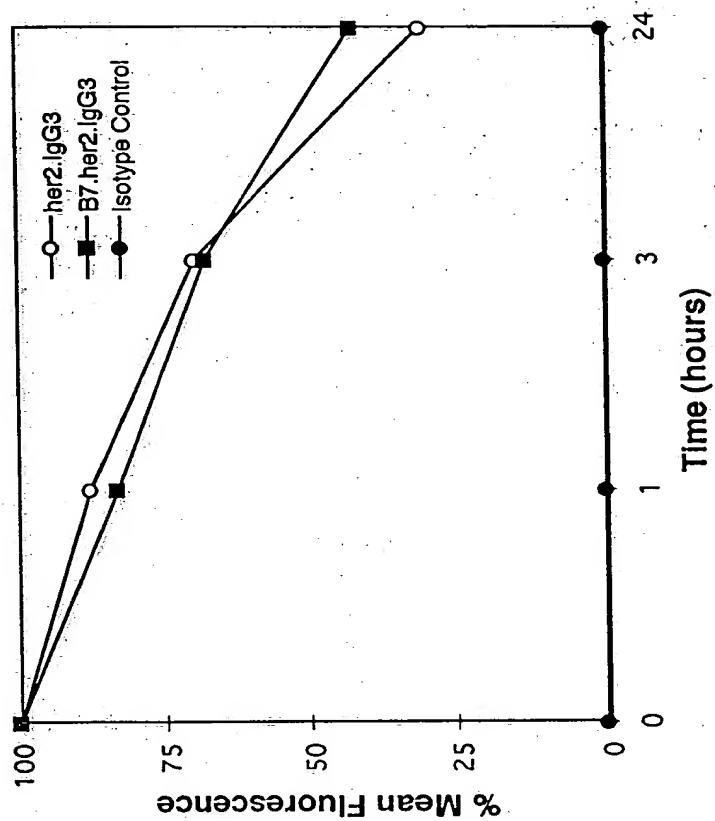


FIGURE 15B

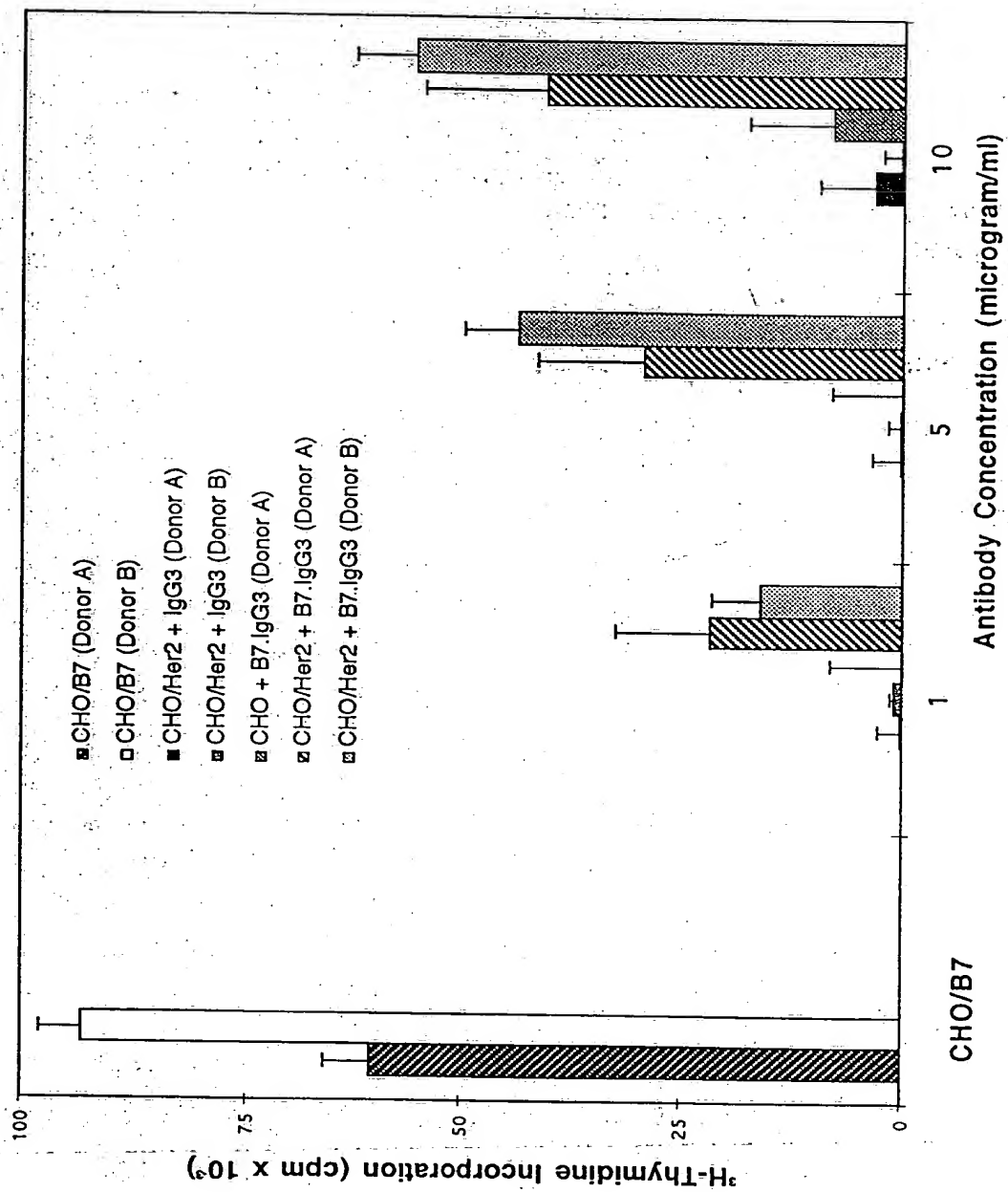


FIGURE 16



Figure 1 consists of five electron micrographs, labeled (a) through (e), showing the ultrastructure of the developing chick embryo yolk sac. The images are arranged vertically. (a) shows the yolk sac surface with microvilli and pinocytotic vesicles. (b) shows the yolk sac surface with large, electron-dense clusters of material. (c) shows the yolk sac surface with a dense network of microvilli and pinocytotic vesicles. (d) shows the yolk sac surface with a dense network of microvilli and pinocytotic vesicles. (e) shows the yolk sac surface with large, electron-dense clusters of material.

FIGURE 17

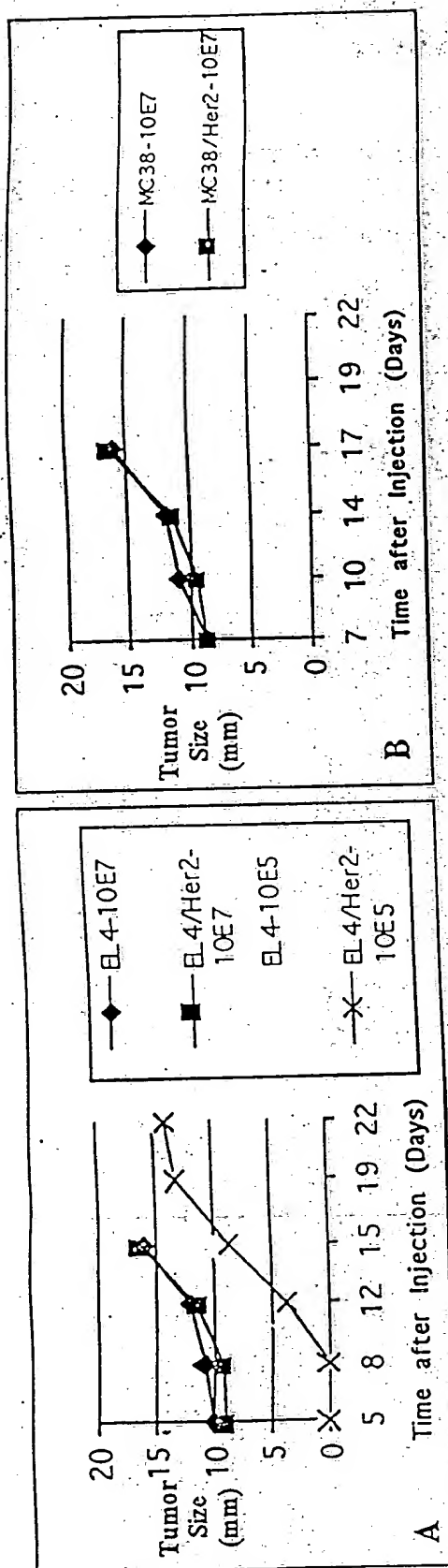


FIGURE 18

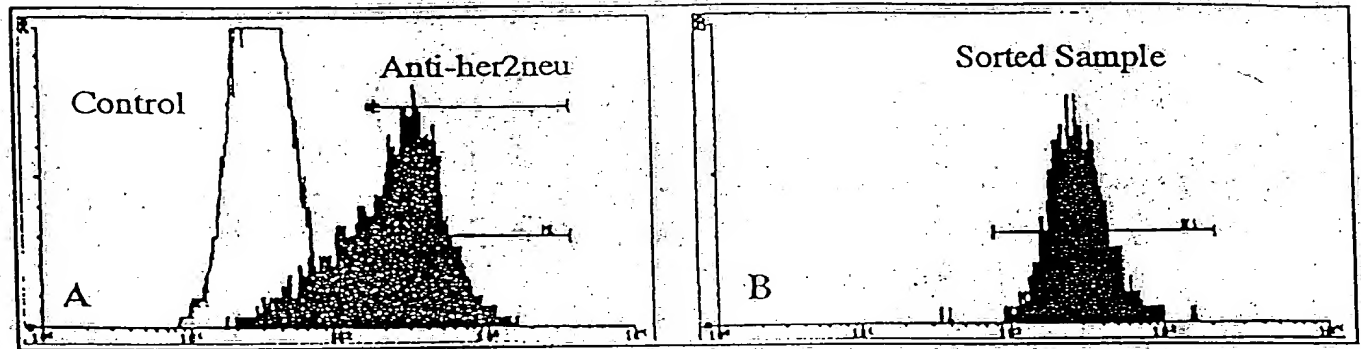


FIGURE 19